

Kentucky

Gazette.

Two Dollars and a Half

True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world: News from all nations, lumbering at his back.

NEW SERIES, No. 11, Vol. 3.

LEXINGTON, (KY.) FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 17, 1826.

(PER ANNUM, SPECIE, IN ADVANCE.)

WHOLE VOLUME, XL.

TERMS

OF THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE FOR 1826.

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AGRICULTURAL.

FROM THE BURLINGTON COUNTY GAZETTE.
KITCHEN GARDENING.

As every farmer is interested in the best method of cultivating a common kitchen garden, I have collected as much information on that subject as my means could furnish. I found that many farmers are in the habit of purchasing seeds from the people denominated Shakers; and I imagined that an account of the Shakers' method of cultivating the most useful plants of the kitchen garden would be very acceptable. In the annexed directions, I have embraced a course of operations which I received from Richard Treat, the oldest gardener at the Shaker village in New Lebanon, Columbia county, N. Y. The hospitality and friendly attentions of this people, and their readiness to communicate whatever they believed might be useful to the industrious cultivators of the earth, could but excite gratitude and admiration. Leaving out of view what we are disposed to call errors in their religious creed, we may confidently say, that every thing visible among them exhibits the fruits of genuine Christian benevolence, amiable manners, and highly cultivated understandings.

Lettuce.—It should be sowed as early as it can be raked into the ground, for it cannot be injured by early frosts. Dr. Hammond sows a bed for early lettuce late in the preceding fall. It ought to be sowed in rows sixteen inches apart between vacant rows intended for some other plant. For as the lettuce will soon be pulled out, other rows of later vegetables may occupy the whole bed.

Radishes.—Should be sowed in drills, eight inches apart, the last week in March. The beds should be made of horse manure fresh from the stables, well mixed with good garden mould. Often loosen the soil about them while growing and keep the weeds out.

Onions.—These should be sowed about the 20th of April, in drills sixteen inches apart, made very shallow, not exceeding half an inch in depth, and raked in lightly lengthwise of the drills. The beds having been well worked with thoroughly rotted manure, at least five inches deep, they will be up very uniformly in about fourteen days.

Onions.—As soon as they are just up, let them be hoed carefully without injury. Let them be hoed six or seven times during the season. The tops will fall about the 10th of August, but they will continue to grow until about the first week in September. They must not be pulled until the tops become dry; being biennial, onions never produce seed until the second year.

Onions.—Onions should always be sowed on the same beds; for experience has demonstrated, that the crops become better, after being raised on the same beds for many years in succession.

Parsnips.—They should be sowed about the 20th of April; but Dr. U. Gregory prefers the last week in March; and selects a dry sandy or loamy bed, which will admit of the earliest culture. He says parsnips become poisonous in damp ground. They should be sowed in drills, twenty inches apart, and threefourths of an inch deep, and raked in lengthwise of the drills. The beds should be previously well worked and manured; and afterwards frequently hoed, which is all the care required.

Beets and Carrots.—They should be sowed about the 20th of April, in drills three-fourths of an inch deep, and twenty inches apart—if carrots are in drills but sixteen inches apart and half an inch deep, it is about as well. The ground prepared and the seed raked in as for onions.

Garden Peas.—They should be planted about the 20th of April, in drills by pairs, six inches apart, so that one row of bushes may serve for the pair of drills. There should then be four feet space, from centre to centre, between the pairs of drills. The drills should be half an inch deep, and the seed raked in lengthwise of the drills.

They should be hoed once, then bushed, and hoed once after being bushed. From this time, merely pull out the weeds.

Garden Beans.—Should be planted about the middle of May, half an inch deep, in rows. The rows for bush beans should be three feet apart, with the hills in a row two and a half feet from each other. The rows for pole beans should be four feet apart, and the hills in a row three feet from each other.

They should be hoed three times before the flowering time; but must never be hoed when wet with dew or rain.

Melons, Cucumbers and Squashes.—They should be planted about the middle of May; cucumbers for pickling may be planted the middle of June. The hills may be three or four feet apart. The ground should be as well prepared as for onions. And they must be hoed three times before time for vines to run. Afterwards pull out the weeds.

In this part of the country a situation should be selected for cucumbers, which will be shaded from eleven o'clock in the forenoon, until three o'clock in the afternoon; and where they are exposed in the sun the rest of the day.

Cabbages.—They should be transplanted into the beds where they are to grow about the 20th of May; they having been sowed in a small bed for plants about a month previous. The ground ought to be well mellowed and manured, before they are transplanted.

They should be hoed in the morning, when the dew is on, once each week, until they begin to head.

Ohio Cheese and Flour,

50 BBL'S best OHIO FLOUR,
30 Ckds Western Reserve CHEESE of
superior quality, just received, and for Sale at the
Store of
G. W. ANDERSON.

January 6, 1826—1 M

DOMESTIC.

Boundary of the United States on the Pacific Ocean.—On the 31st of January last, the President of the United States communicated to Congress, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 18th of that month, a Report from the Secretary of State, with the correspondence with the British government, relating to the boundary of the United States on the Pacific Ocean. The report consists of a letter of instructions from Mr. Adams, when Secretary of State, to Mr. Rush, whilst the latter was Minister in London; of an extract from a despatch from Mr. Rush, containing an account of his discussions with the British Plenipotentiaries on the subject; protocols of conferences; and of a paper specifying the conditions, as to the boundary to which the United States would accede, and a paper declaratory of those in which Great Britain would acquiesce.

The settlement of our boundary on the Pacific Ocean is daily becoming more and more important. Independently of the expediency of preventing future conflicts, by an early adjustment of the line of coast over which our government is hereafter to exercise sovereign jurisdiction in that quarter, the claims of those who are engaged in the fur trade, the fisheries, in the traffic with the Indians of that coast, and in the intercourse with the Islands in the Southern Pacific, and with China, demand the earnest attention of our constituted authorities. In a word, the interests of navigation and commerce are deeply involved in the question of national right and jurisdiction in that region.

The parties that have had territorial claims on the extreme western part of this continent, are Spain, Russia, Great Britain, and the United States. The facts upon which they respectively rest, are distinctly adverted to in the instructions of Mr. Adams, and the letter of Mr. Rush. This correspondence however, is no later than the 12th of August, 1824, and is antecedent to the treaty with Russia, which, although formed at St. Petersburg on the 17th of April, 1824, was not consummated, by an exchange of ratifications at Washington, until the 11th of January, 1825. By the third article of that treaty, it was stipulated that, hereafter there should not be formed, by the citizens of the United States, any establishment upon the north-west coast of America, nor in any of the Islands adjacent, to the north of 54 degrees and 40 minutes of north latitude; and, on her part, Russia engaged that none should be formed by her subjects, or under her authority, south of the same parallel of latitude. The claim of Russian sovereignty, consequently, may be regarded as having been virtually quieted, and fixed at the latitude of 54 degrees 40 minutes north.

By the third article of the treaty with Spain, of the 22d of February, 1819, the boundary line between her former possessions and those of the United States, is described by the same, the Rio del Norte, the Arkansas, and latitude 42 degrees north, to the South Sea, or Pacific Ocean. To this arrangement it is understood the new government of Mexico has made no objection, and is willing to conform. All the territorial rights of Spain, north of latitude 42 degrees north, have, therefore, been transferred to the United States.

The Spanish and Russian claims having been thus amicably settled, there only remains the conflicting claims of the United States and Great Britain.

The right of the United States to territory on the north-west coast rests upon that of Spain, which, as far as actual discovery could give it, was prior to the right of every other nation; upon the entrance of the Columbia river, and the name given to it, by Captain Gray, an American citizen; upon the exploration of the same river, over land, by Captains Lewis and Clarke; upon the settlement of Astoria, at the mouth of the Columbia river, under the protection of the United States; and upon the restoration of that establishment, as an American possession, in 1819, by Great Britain.

According to the letter of Mr. Rush to Mr. Adams, the British Plenipotentiaries opposed the claim of the United States upon grounds extremely vague, and entirely unsatisfactory. They adverted to the navigation of Drake and Cook in that direction to trading posts said to have been formed in several places with the consent of the Indians, and insisted that the unoccupied parts of the North West coast were as open as they had ever been for the formation of new settlements.

The leading object of each party has been to gain the sovereignty of the country through which the Columbia river and its tributary streams pass. The pretensions of Great Britain, from the feeble manner in which her negotiators were enabled to support them, amount in reality, to nothing more than the occasional excursions of her traders among the Indians, and such transient fixtures as were necessary to their comfort for the moment. These cannot be ultimately sustained against the right of the United States, founded, as it is, upon the surveys of the shore, up to a very high northern latitude; upon the examination of the mouth of the Columbia by Captain Gray, and the national expedition of Lewis and Clarke, from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean. If Great Britain had not considered Astoria, on the Columbia, which had been taken by her agents during the late war, as a part of the territory of the United States, she would hardly have restored it in 1813, in fulfillment of the stipulation in the first article of the treaty of Ghent.

To comprehend the subject more fully, the reader will understand, that by the third article of the convention between the United States and Great Britain, of the 20th of October, 1818, the country and waters in dispute were, for the space of ten years, to be free and open to the vessels, citizens, and subjects, of the two powers. Mr. Adams, in his instructions to Mr. Rush, had it down as a basis of negotiation, that the application of colonial principles of exclusion could not be admitted by the United States as lawful, upon any part of the Northwest Coast of America, or as belonging to any European nation. This basis is assumed upon the fact of the independence of the American nations, the rights of territory surviving to them, and the necessity there will be for room for the accommodation of their future population. Mr. Adams viewed it as a necessary consequence of the existing state of things, that, henceforth, the American continents would no longer be subject to colonization. He instructed Mr. Rush to propose to the British government an article similar to the third article of the convention of the 20th of October, 1818; and with a view to draw a definite line of demarcation for the future, to stipulate that no settlement should hereafter be made on the North-west coast, or on any of the islands thereto adjoining, by citizens of the United States north of latitude 51, nor by British subjects either south of 51 or north of 55. Latitude 51 is the degree at which the United States are willing to limit their future

settlement, it being understood that the Columbia river branches that far north. As, however, Mr. Adams observed, the boundary line already ran in latitude 49 to the Stong Mountains, Mr. Rush was authorized, should it be earnestly insisted on by Great Britain, to consent to carry it, in continuance, on the same parallel, to the sea. Mr. Rush, eventually, submitted to the British plenipotentiaries a paper proposing the continuance of the third article of the convention of the 20th of October, 1818, for a further term of ten years, and limiting British settlements within the latitudes of 51 and 55 north. The British plenipotentiaries also submitted a paper, proposing to annul the stipulation of the third article of the convention in question, and to substitute, as a boundary line, from the Rocky Mountains, the 49th degree of latitude, to the point where that parallel strikes the great north-easternmost branch of the Oregon, or Columbia river; thence, down along the middle of the Oregon or Columbia; to its junction with the Pacific ocean; the navigation of the whole channel to be perpetually free to the citizens and subjects of both parties; no settlements to be made by either party within the limits assigned to the other; settlements already formed to continue to be occupied, at the pleasure of the proprietors, for ten years; and, for the same period, citizens and subjects to pass and repass as heretofore, by land and water, to trade as formerly, without duty or impost, subject only to the local regulations which, in other respects, the parties may find it necessary to enforce within their respective jurisdictions.

From the exposition of the American claim and the British pretension, it will be seen that the main point of difference between the United States and Great Britain, on this subject, is, that the former are willing to continue the boundary line along the 49th degree of northern latitude to the Pacific Ocean, while the latter wishes to pursue that parallel no farther than where it will strike the great north-easternmost branch of the Oregon or Columbia, and then to follow that river to the sea, retaining for British subjects, in common with American citizens, the free navigation of the whole channel of the stream. At this stage of the negotiation the further prosecution of it appears to have been suspended.

In the correspondence between Mr. Adams and Mr. Rush, it is gratifying to perceive that territorial rights of the country were maintained with a full knowledge of particulars, and with great ability in argument.

Rail Roads.—New-York the first in Canals, is about to be the first in Rail Roads, among the states of the Union. Stephen Van Rensselaer and G. W. Featherstonhaugh, Esqrs, have petitioned the Legislature of New-York for the charter of a company to erect a rail-road between the Mohawk and Hudson rivers, which the great Erie Canal now extends, to obviate the difficulty and loss of time in passing the canal from Schenectady to Albany, the consequence of a great number of locks and circuitous route. The time taken in passing on the canal between the two places is stated to be frequently two days, while on the rail road, passengers and goods may be carried in a few hours—the distance we believe is only 16 or 18 miles by the turnpike, the route, probably, of the contemplated rail-road—and the expense will not be greater than that on the canal.—*Balt. Pat.*

CAPTAIN SYMMES.

Our countryman, Captain Symmes, at the last advices, was in Washington city. On the evening of the 18th of Feb. he delivered a lecture in explanation of his theory, at Mr. Carns's ball room. About two hundred persons were present. The President, the Secretary of State, and other distinguished men, made part of the auditory. The subject excited very considerable interest among the men of information, and was by all considered plausible and ingenious. Capt. Symmes lectured at Hagerstown and Frederick to very respectable audiences. As an evidence of the general good feelings towards Capt. Symmes it may be stated, that steam boats, stages and tavern keepers from Cincinnati to Washington, with one consent, refused to receive from him any compensation, all deemed it their duty to contribute their proportion towards aiding the objects he had in view. He was in Washington on the 24th of February, in excellent health and fine spirits. His stay there was uncertain.

Tobacco.—By the salutary code of Connecticut Blue Laws, the use of tobacco was prohibited to all under the age of twenty—one and not to be used by those who were older, unless "they had been accustomed thereto," or unless some one skilled in physic should give a certificate that the use thereof was necessary; and even then a license was necessary from the court. And after being thus fortified with documents, it was ordered that no man within the colony should "take any tobacco, publicly in the street, highways or barn-yards, or upon training days, in any open places, under the penalty of six-pence for each offence against this order, in any of the particulars thereof."—This law ought never to have been repealed; or rather, the law against kissing should have been so modified that no girl should have been fined, unless she allowed herself to be kissed by a tobacco chewer.

N. Y. Spec.

It is confidently stated that half an ounce of powdered brimstone will instantly extinguish a chimney on fire by being thrown upon the burning coals on the hearth.

Dr. McCulloch has pointed out a superior method of cleaning and improving the surface of gold trinkets; he directs the trinkets to be boiled in water of ammonia, which dissolves the metallic copper of the alloy to a certain depth, and leaves a surface of pure gold.

We understand that Commodore Porter has determined to enter into the Mexican service. At our last advices he was taking leave of his friends in Washington, preparatory to his leaving that city for Mexico, which he expects to do in a few days.

Denn. Press.

To Wash Woollen Goods.—The art of washing woollen things so as to prevent them from shrinking is one of the many desiderata in domestic economy worthy of being recorded—and it is therefore with satisfaction that we now explain this simple process to our readers. All descriptions of woollen goods should be well washed with soap in very hot water, and as soon as the article has been cleansed, instantly immerse it in cold water; let it be wrung and hung up to dry, *probatum est.*

Singular and melancholy occurrence.

Capt. Wise of the brig Commodore Preble, from New York has communicated to us the following interesting circumstances relative to a young man who shipped with him in New York, in order that his relations may be apprized of his unhappy fate. His name was Samuel de Motts his age about 22. On the second night of the voyage he commenced praying aloud, getting on his knees, and begging the crew to pray with or for him. He informed Capt. W. who interrogated him on his distress of mind, that two angels had appeared to him and told him he must die in two days from that time—and he would therefore pass the interval in prayer when the ship's duty would permit him. At 2 o'clock on Friday morning (the day to which he had alluded) he was missing after a most strict search, and there is no doubt of his having been lost overboard.

Capt. Wise states that this young man exhibited no signs of insanity—performed all the duties required of him with alacrity, and enjoyed the confidence and good opinion of all on board. We sincerely sympathize with his relations, who we understand are respectable citizens of New York.

Charlestown Courier.

Accident.—We learn by the Paragon, that the Ramapo had burst her boiler, by which accident two or three of the hands were severely scalded. The Fort Adams was towing the Ramapo down.

In the early part of youth, and long before judgement is mature, the memory is often very tenacious, even when no pains have been taken to improve it; and there are instances of men, who by reading too much, and overloading their memories, have fallen into a state of weakness, little short of insanity. That too much learning may make one mad, is an old opinion; and

NARRATIVE.

FROM THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE.
TECUMSEH.

Every circumstance relating to this extraordinary man will be read with interest.

About 30 years ago, as the writer received the narrative from Capt. Thomas Bryan, of Kentucky, said Bryan was employed as a surveyor of Virginia Military lands N. W. of the Ohio river. Whilst employed to complete a chain of surveys extending from the head waters of Brush creek to those of Paint creek, (now the central part of the state of Ohio) his provisions became scant, and at length entirely exhausted. He directed his hunter (who had been unsuccessful on a recent excursion) to make another attempt to procure sustenance, and to meet him at a particular point then designated, where after closing the labour of the day he should encamp with his chain and markers. The hunter towards evening became exhausted with hunger; they were in the heart of a solitary wilderness; and every circumstance was calculated to produce the greatest dejection of spirit; after making great exertions to reach the point designated, where they were to encamp, upon their arrival they met their hunter who had been again unsuccessful. Feeling for himself and comrades, every emotion of a noble heart, he declared that he had used every exertion in pursuit of game, but found every attempt fruitless; that the whole forest appeared to him to be entirely destitute of both birds and beasts. Under these awful apprehensions of starvation, he knew that it would be a vain attempt to reach the settlement—he trembled and shed tears! Capt. Bryan at this critical juncture, felt his spirits roused at the reflection of their desperate situation, he thrust his Jacob staff in the earth, and ordered his men to prepare a camp and to make a good fire, he seized the gun and ammunition of the unsuccessful hunter and hurried off in pursuit of game. The weather had become exceedingly cold, for it was in the dead of winter; every rivulet was frozen and he had not proceeded far, before he discovered three elk making in a direction towards him. He succeeded in killing two of them, and shortly after a bear. He then called for his men, and ordered all his game to be carried to the camp. No one but those similarly situated can imagine the feelings experienced on such an occasion.

But dreadful as the situation of the surveyor and his men might appear, there were others who were threatened with the same alarming distress. Three or four Indians, who had been out on a hunting excursion, hearing the report of Capt. Bryan's gun, made immediately in that direction, and had arrived at the camp before Capt. Bryan returned. On his return they informed him, as well as they could (some of them could speak a little English,) of their wretched situation: they informed him that for three days the whole company had subsisted on one skunk, and that was exhausted. They described the absence of the game, in the language of the hunter, as if the very woods were destitute of both birds and beasts. They were informed by Capt. Bryan that he had a plenty for himself, his men, and themselves. He requested them to fix their camp, make a good fire, and then to assist him in skinning the bear and the two elk which were now brought into camp, and then to cut, carve and cook for themselves. Their very looks indicated the joy that they now felt; nor did they spare the provisions. Their hunger was great and as often as one round was served up, captain Bryan insisted on their partaking of more, until they were fully satisfied, when they began to prepare for rest. A fine tall dignified Indian then approached Capt. B's camp; Capt. B states rather young in appearance than otherwise. He very gracefully stepped up to Capt. B (who was now reposing in his camp on account of much affliction from the rheumatism in his knee from the recent exposure,) and informed him that the old man in his camp was a chief, that he

felt under such great obligations, to the great and good spirit for so signal an interposition in their favor, that he was about to make a prayer, and address the good spirit, and thank him. That it was the custom on such occasions for the Indians to stand up in their camp; that his chief requested the Captain and his men to conform in like manner by standing up in their camp. The Captain replied, that his men would all conform, and order should be preserved; but as he was afflicted he should be compelled to keep his seat—but this was not to be misconstrued into disrespect. The Captain remarked to me, that the himself was not a religious man, tho' a man of feelings.—The old chief raised himself upon his feet, as did those around him, and lifting his hands commenced his prayer and thanksgiving, and such an address to Deity, on such an occasion, as far as I could understand him, I never heard before flow from mortal lips. The tone, modulation of his voice, and gestures, all corresponded to make a very deep impression upon us. In the course of his thanksgiving, as I gathered from the Indians, he recapitulated the doleful situation in which they were so recently placed, the awful horrors of starvation with which they were threatened, the vain attempts they had made to procure food, until He, the Great and Good Spirit, had sent that good white man, and had crowned his exertions with success, and so directed him and them to meet and to find plenty. Who can fully describe the abundant overflowings of a grateful heart! He continued in this vehement strains for about half an hour when, remarked Capt. B. "my own men reflecting on their own recent situation retrospectively what had taken place, and beholding the gratitude of a child of the forest, feeling the same sensations, they were melted down in tenderness, if not into tears."

The person who so gracefully addressed Capt. B in behalf of his chief, was Tecumseh.

A WESTERN PIONEER.

Newport, Ky. Jan. 1826.

Tecumseh, the son of Black-fish, Mr. Kelly, of Ohio co. Ky. a Baptist preacher, and a man of integrity, informed the writer in 1821, was a sprightly boy, very dexterous with his bow and arrow, very active, and quite discriminating in his judgement. Mr. Kelly was taken prisoner, when making salt at the Blue Licks, in 1779, with Col. Boon and about thirty others, and resided five years with the Indians. Was with them when Boon made his escape, and was himself then not more than 16 years of age. He, if I remember correctly lived in Black-fish's family, and knew Tecumseh and his brother the prophet, when about 10 or 12 years of age. He states that he was then called Tecumseh, (the shooting star.) Of course at the time of his death in 1813, he could not have been much more than about 45 or 48 years of age. The writer heard Tecumseh speak in council in 1807, and then took down a short sketch of his speech, which went through the rounds of the newspapers, of his mighty mind what came to pass—that the Indians were as capable of carrying on their intrigues as the whites, and that Tecumseh would be the cause of trouble. Tecumseh was about six feet high, spare and slender made, a small head, high cheek, small but piercing eyes. When roused or animated in debate, the veins of his retreating forehead would swell to an unusual size. He was graceful in his address; but reserved in his manners. His whole deportment manifested a great, but an ambitious man.

LITERARY.

THE PRIZES.

"At what we sing, some hearts will smile;
"While some, alas! will sigh."
Even we, ourselves, feel the influence of the expression contained in our motto. For, although we smilingly tender our "siffer crown," and extend the warm hand of congratulation to those who have succeeded, yet we also come prepared to console with such of our valued correspondents as feel disappointed.

Before, however, we bestow our praise, or give advice, it will be but an act of kindness towards all the candidates, to announce the determination of the Committee. These gentlemen have sacrificed a considerable portion of time, and spared no pains, in weighing the merits of the different productions, and thus they give their award:

To our correspondent F. of this city, for the best moral tale, thirty dollars.

To Mrs. HARRIET MUZZY, of this city, for the second best moral tale, twenty dollars.

To B. of this city, for the best poem, thirty dollars, and

To Mrs. A. M. WELLS, of Boston, for the second best poem, twenty dollars.

With all the eagerness of lottery-office keepers—but with a greater share of sincerity—do we call upon the fortunate persons to come forth, and receive the meed of merit. At the same time, we beg to praise them for their admirable papers; and tell them, if they are gratified with our bounty, we are thankful for their works.

And, now, for the soothing balm and the kind word to all those who may experience a feeling of disappointment. We well remember, "when life was young" and letters little known to us, how poignantly we felt the silence of persons to whom we had presented our compositions—we considered ourselves neglected, if public notice were not taken of them—and believed, there was a design to stop our talents and chill our warm thoughts. But, a perusal of our youthful productions, and a more extensive knowledge of books have taught us, we ourselves alone were faulty. And yet, let it not be considered true, that it is hard to climb

"The steep where fame's proud temple shines afar;"

many a flower can be easily reared, if the planter do not mind the pleasant labour of nurturing and watching the seed he sows. In the cultivation of the mind, "Labor ipse volupatus." We must consider too, that a good charioteer at the Olympia, might have lost a first race but it would not check him from striving again for "the crown of olive."

We ask our numerous correspondents to continue sending their valuable communications—and if they do not lose sight of their own abilities, we will not lose sight of their liberality. And let them ponder well upon these truths, from the great philosopher, Locke. "We are born with faculties and powers capable almost of any thing, such at least as would carry us farther than can easily be imagined; but it is only the exercise of those powers which gives us ability and skill in any it leads towards perfection."

The prize poem will be published in number, and the moral tale will follow I

New York

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the *Manhattan*, at New-York, London papers are received to the 6th ult.

A tremendous gale was experienced at Gibraltar and in the Mediterranean, on the 6th, 7th and 8th of December. The number of vessels driven ashore at Gibraltar and its immediate neighborhood, amounts to about two hundred and forty; and those driven on the coast of Spain is estimated at more than five hundred. Many of these vessels were totally lost with portions of the crews; and it is feared several vessels foundered at sea. Numerous dead bodies had been picked up along the beach. A Gibraltar paper says—"It may with confidence be asserted, that between 3 and 400 vessels in this port, not a dozen have escaped; almost one half of them were stranded, principally on the Neutral Ground, and in some places, lying in heaps, crushed together. Such a time has never before been experienced here."

In the gale, the Colombian privateer *Gen. Soublotte* was totally wrecked on the Spanish lines; the captain, surgeon, and 31 men escaped at the time; 2 or 3 were killed by the Spanish guard firing upon them; and the residue, from 70 to 80 in number, were made prisoners. On the 9th, 43 of these effected their escape and arrived at Gibraltar.

The new Emperor *Constantine* had not arrived at St. Petersburg on the 17th Dec. but was expected in a few days.

Marshal *Sackett*, it was reported, had died in France.

CEARA.

It will be recollected that in our accounts from Rio Janeiro it was stated that the Brazilian ship of the line *Don Pedro*, Comm. Jewett, had arrived at Rio from Ceara, at which place she took on board 762 passengers, who left on account of the famine, out of which 160 died on the passage, and 200 were sick.

The editors of the *Salem Register* have received from a correspondent the following communication, which furnishes an explanation of the foregoing article of news and presents a picture of human suffering and degradation, seldom if ever equalled.

Petersburg Intelligence.

"Passengers in the *Don Pedro*.—The account of the arrival of the ship at Rio Janeiro, from Ceara, brings to mind the circumstances under which those emigrants took passage. Previous to the sailing of Comm. Jewett from Rio Janeiro, the President of the province of Ceara offered to the Emperor of Brazil 2000 recruits for soldiers if he would take them from his Province, where the want of rain for three years has dried, and changed the once fertile soil into a sandy desert, on which at present nothing can grow for the sustenance of man or beast. On the receipt of this advice at Rio, the Government chartered the Bremen ship *Grafinzendorf*, and loaded her with famine, which was sent as a present to the soldiers and starving inhabitants of Ceara. The present was soon followed by the *Don Pedro*, whose arrival caused more alarm to the inhabitants than an Algerine corsair would to an unarmed merchantman. The day after her arrival, the soldiers of Ceara (native Brazilians, 200 in number) were divided into squads of six men each, and conveyed to prison every free man able to bear arms, and boys over ten years of age. These ignorant inhuman wretches received their orders with pleasure, and promptly executed them—while some were patrolling the streets, others were searching the houses of their neighbors, and dragging from home both father and son, disregarding all intreaties. Others went many miles from town, to overtake wealthy farmers, residents of the interior, who had been to market with hides and were returning with the proceeds, and took them, sans ceremony, leaving their slaves to return to the families with the agreeable intelligence that their masters are themselves slaves. When any were asked why they suffered themselves to be kidnapped by their own countrymen, without making any resistance, their only reply was, 'if the King wants men we must go, there is no remedy.' When they had collected 200, and chartered two vessels besides the *Don Pedro* for their conveyance, they were escorted to the beach in divisions of one hundred and fifty by the soldiers, and accompanied by as many disconsolate females, mourning the loss of their dearest friends, on whom their existence depended. Many mothers followed their children from home to the jail and beach, soliciting their release, but without effect; instead of any satisfactory excuse, they would receive a few blows on the head from the swords of those who were exulting in the misery they inflicted. Thus these cowardly, benighted, soulless idiots were driven from the place of their nativity, leaving mothers and sisters, wives and children, unprotected, to mourn their fate—then beg, starve and die. A few weeks after these vessels sailed, the ship *Carico*, Captain Pinto, arrived for the same purpose, and in six days succeeded in stealing 400 more who took their farewell leave of home in the same African style."

A letter from the Emperor *Alexander* to a nobleman, on whom he had conferred a patrimonial estate, has this fine conclusion:—"The peasants of Russia, are for the greater part slaves; it is unnecessary for me to enlarge upon the degradation and misery of such a state; I have sworn, therefore, not to increase the number of those wretched beings; and have laid it down as a principle, not to dispose of peasants as a property. This estate is granted to yourself and your posterity as a tenure for life; which is a tenure differing in this point alone from the general rule, that the peasants cannot be sold, or alienated as beasts of burden. You know my motives; I am convinced you would act in the same manner were you in my place."

We have conversed with a gentleman who left Vera Cruz about two weeks ago. That city is represented to be in a very flourishing condition. Since the fall of the castle, the improvements that have been made for convenience and embellishment appear like the effects of magic. Our informant states that a body of troops sailed from Vera Cruz early in January for Campechy, (as was reported)—but the destination of the force was generally believed to be Cuba; and that they would rest on the Main until the sailing of the Colombian expedition.

Louisiana Advertiser.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Boston Medical Intelligence of the 21st ult. says that about 30,000 of the inhabitants of that city are sick with the influenza. The disease assumes a more malignant character and in some instances, has led to lung fevers and pleurisies; but at present it frequently terminates in distressing affections of the throat.

On the morning of the 20th ult. within the Capes of the Delaware, the brig *Fox*, Captain Crainford, bound to Philadelphia, was wrecked by which 12 out of 13 persons were lost, besides the brig and cargo.

Intelligence has been received from the Cape of Good Hope, of the death of two of the missionaries of the London Society, Rev. Messrs. Kicherer and Vos, in September last.

The Governor of Massachusetts has appointed Thursday the 26th day of April next, to be observed as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer, by the people of that commonwealth.

The Governor of Connecticut has appointed the 21th day of March, as a day of fasting and prayer throughout that State.

It is said that much dissatisfaction prevails among the Freshmen Class at Harvard University, in consequence of the late regulation for throwing the members into sections according to their merits. Professor Tichnor, in his late pamphlet on the regulations of the College, has developed the disadvantages of grouping into one class the pupils of unequal qualifications. Some change on this subject is requisite in all of our literary and scientific institutions. The degree of A. B. has become almost worthless as a token of merit.

Advices from Para to the 17th January, by an arrival at New York represent that the Brazilians in the country were in a state of insurrection and that troops were sent out against them daily.

The deficiency in the British Revenue for the quarter ending Jan. 5, 1825, proved to be more enormous than expected. It was apprehended it would amount to 3,000,000 and it has amounted to five millions.

The British Cabinet has rejected the treaty lately concluded with the Emperor of Brazil by Sir Charles Stuart. This is a favourable circumstance for Buenos Ayres in the new war.

The Monied concerns in England, though better than during the late spasm, are far from being entirely restored to health and activity.

The house of Witherspoon and Walford, of Liverpool, is said to have stopped payment.

A French writer observes that the late Emperor Alexander closed the line of the *Czars*, and began that of the *Kings*, in Russia. We trust that the reign of *Constantine* will verify the remark. Of the latter, very encouraging traits of generosity and spirit are mentioned in the Paris papers. Chateaubriand, in the preface to the new edition of his tract in Greece, has paid a splendid tribute to the memory of Alexander.

A French Engineer, expresses, in the *Paris Journal des Debats*, strong doubts whether the new infernal machine of Perkins of which we recently published an account, will be manageable or at all useful in land warfare; he admits that it may be employed at sea, but adds justly—"so much the worse for maritime powers."

The Royal Society of London, last night, for his important discoveries on Magnetism, the Society assigned the medal some years before, to Mr. Maubis, of the same Institute, for his fine discovery of the double refraction of light.

FRENCH MANNER OF PREPARING A RAZOR STROP.
Take a piece of common leather, leave it to soak in warm water, and then rub it over with a mixture composed of filings of cast steel dissolved in aquafortis, made red hot in a crucible, and pounded to reduce it to powder. This meagre composition, of a red color without any sort of mixture with oil or grease, will make the strop different from all those hitherto manufactured, and cause it to produce an edge preferable to that given by the hone or polisher.

FROM THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.
French tuting used in propagating Fruit Trees, by grafting them.

The best tuting where it is to cover the newly grafted scions is composed of equal quantities of train oil and resin, prepared in the following manner:—First, melt the resin in an earthen vessel and then pour it into the oil; mix them well; to be applied when cold, with a painter's brush. The composition is used in the N. W. part of France (Brittany) with general success. It has this advantage that it never cracks, nor admits rain or wind to the grafts, which is the usual cause of their failing. It is more expeditiously put on than the common clay covering, and looks much neater; but what renders it more useful is, that the grafts covered with the composition seldom fail, scions laid under earth, or steeped in water for a few days, grow better than those taken fresh from the parent tree. Grafting cherry or pear trees should not be delayed later than St. Patrick's day.

A letter published in yesterday's *Journal du Commerce*, dated Tampico, January 8, states that a law has been passed by the Mexican Congress, and promulgated at Tampico and at other ports, prohibiting foreigners belonging to countries, which have not acknowledged the independence of Mexico, from being admitted into that country on any pretext whatever.

Facility of remembrance is promoted by a regular order and distribution of things. A confused discourse makes no impression; and, of a number of unconnected sentences, if we remember two or three, we generally forget all the rest. But a methodical composition, rightly divided into its several heads or members, which do all naturally illustrate each other, and whereof none can be misplaced or wanting, without injury to the whole, is readily understood, and quickly remembered; because all the topics being connected, the idea of one suggests that of another. It resembles a machine, whose parts are put together and adjusted by an artist, and which by a person skilled in mechanics is understood, and remembered, upon being once examined; while a confused discourse is like a parry of wheels and pegs and fragments, lying together in a heap which after repeated examinations, we can make nothing of, and which leaves no distinct impression in the memory.

A man who had stolen a brass candlestick from Church in New Orleans, excused himself by saying he thought it was gold.

Praise, like gold and diamonds, owes its value only to its scarcity. It becomes cheap as it becomes vulgar, and will no longer raise expectation or animate enterprise. It is therefore not only necessary, that wickedness even when it is not safe to censure it, be denied applause, but that goodness be commended only in proportion to its degree; and that the garlands due to the great benefactors of mankind be not suffered to fade upon the brow of him who can boast only petty services and easy virtues.

Every man should aim to do one thing well.—If he dissipates his attention on several objects, he may have excellent talents entrusted to him, but they will be intrusted to no good end. Concentrated on his proper object, they might have a vast energy; but dissipated on several, they will have none. Let other objects be pursued indeed; but only so far as they may subserve the main purpose. By neglecting this rule I have seen Frivolity and Folly written on minds of great power; and by regarding it, I have seen very limited minds acting in the first rank of their professions—I have seen a large capital and a great stock dissipated and a man reduced to beggary; and I have seen a small capital and stock improved to great riches.

Latest from Europe.

The brig *Commodore Barr*, arrived at Newcastle on Wednesday last 45 days from Liverpool. The Captain brought information that the Archduke *Constantine* has positively waived his claim to the throne in favour of his brother *Nicholas*, and that the latter has been crowned Emperor of Russia. A note from his consigne, likewise states that this news had been confirmed by despatches received by the Russian Minister at London.

The winter in England was very much unlike that in this country. It was unusually severe. So much snow fell, that in many parts of the country, the people had to turn out to clear a passage for the mail coach.

The Hon. Charles Feuton Mercer, of Virginia, has been elected by the American Whig Society, to deliver the next annual discourse before the American Whig and Chiosophic Societies of Nassau Hall, and has signified his acquiescence in the appointment. His discourse is annually delivered on the Tuesday before the last Wednesday in September.

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS 27TH INST.
In this paper of the 22d instant we published the following paragraph:

"We understand that *Commodore Porter* has determined to enter into the Mexican service. At our last advice he was taking leave of his friends in Washington, preparatory to his leaving that city for Mexico, which he expects to do in a few days."

The following note which we this morning received is so full and explicit as to the intentions of *Com. Porter*, that we do not feel called upon to add a syllable to the communication thus made, through us, to the Public.

"*Commodore Porter*, has not yet determined to enter into the Mexican service. The true state of the case is, that he goes on a visit to Mexico on leave of absence, there to determine whether it would be most advisable for him to accept or decline the offer which was, some time since, tendered to him, and which has been, recently, repeated by personal interest. Were he accepted, he would be bound to the course which he ought to pursue; it is presumed, however, that he will be governed by higher objects than those, but whatever may be his present views and ultimate determination, courtesy would seem to require that, by a personal interview with the Authorities of Mexico, he should show to them he has placed a proper value on the compliment which has been paid to him. The *Commodore* is expected to sail from New York for Mexico, in the course of two weeks at farthest."

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NAT. INTELLIGENCER.

GENTLEMEN: I have long had it in contemplation to give to the public, through your widely extended paper, an invaluable remedy for colds, which has long been in my possession, and which I never knew fail in giving relief. By giving it an insertion, you may, perhaps, render your correspondent P. and others, laboring under the same affliction, a service. Take a spoonful of Linseed, with two penny worth of stick Licorice, and a quarter of a pound of sun Raisins; put them into two quarts of salt water, and let it simmer over a slow fire till it is reduced to one; then add to it a quarter of a pound of brown Sugar Candy pounded, a table spoonful of white Wine Vinegar or Lemon juice.

The Vinegar is best to be added only to the quantity you are immediately to take; for, it is added to the whole, it is liable to grow flat. Drink half a pint at going to bed, and take a little when the cough is troublesome. This receipt generally cures the worst of colds in two or three days, and, if taken in time, may be said to be almost an infallible remedy. It is a sovereign balsamic cordial for the lungs, without the opening qualities which endanger fresh colds in going out. It has been known to cure colds that have almost been settled into consumptions, in less than three weeks.—G. Del. Advertiser.

Wild Animals in Guinea.—There are thousands of oxen, horses, and asses, which are wild in the forests, and do not belong to any one. The horses live there in societies, generally to the number of five or six hundred, and even one thousand; they occupy immense savannas, where it is dangerous to disturb, or try to catch them. In the dry season they are sometimes obliged to go two or three leagues, or even more, to find water. They set out in regular ranks of four abreast, and thus form a procession of an extent of a quarter of a league. There are always five or six scouts who precede the troop by about fifty paces. If they perceive a man, or a tiger, they neigh, and the troop stops; if avoided, they continue their march; but if an attempt be made to pass by their squadron, they leap on the imprudent traveler, and crush him under their feet. They have always a chief who marches between the scouts and the squadron, and five or six other horses march on each side of the band.—a kind of adjutants, whose duty consists in hindering any individual from quitting the ranks. The wild asses, when they travel, observe the same discipline as the horses; but the mules, though they also live in troops, are continually fighting with each other, and it has not been observed that they have any chief. They, however, unite at the appearance of a common enemy, and display still more trick and address than the horses in avoiding the snares which are laid for catching them; and also for escaping when taken.—Description of Fœucl, &c. by Mr. Lavesque.—Pittsburgh Recorder.

Delta of the Orinoco.—The majestic river Orinoco empties into the Atlantic by eleven considerable mouths, and forms a delta composed of many islands. The annual floods caused by the immense quantity of water which falls in the rainy season commence about the 25th of March, attain their height in July, remain on the same level until the 25th of August, and then gradually diminish for four or five months. The rise of the lower part of the river at the time of the flood is estimated at 30 feet; at the city of Angostura, about 250 miles from the Atlantic ocean the rise is 24 or 25 feet. Some of the islands of the delta are covered with palm trees, and in the time of the inundations, offer the aspect of a forest growing out of the bosom of the waters. The mariner, in navigating this part of the Orinoco, by night, sees with surprise the light of great fires among the tops of palm trees. A tribe of Indians called Guaranos have their habitations suspended from the trunks of these trees, and here they have maintained their liberty and independence for ages.—Pittsburgh Recorder.

MR. JEFFERSON.

The Senate on Monday took up the bill from the House of Delegates, authorising Mr. Jefferson to dispose of his property by lottery. The question was taken by ayes and noes, and the bill passed.

The following is the bill passed in favor of Mr. Jefferson.

Whereas it is made known to the General Assembly that *Thos. Jefferson*, after more than sixty years of public service, during which his attention has been necessarily withdrawn, in a great degree from the care of his private estate, hath found himself indebted to a large amount, inasmuch that the sale of a great proportion of his valuable property will be necessary to pay his debts; and whereas there is good reason to believe that if so large and valuable an estate is forced into the market, in the present depressed state of prices, it will be greatly sacrificed; and it has been suggested, that if the said *Thos. Jefferson* were allowed to sell his property by Lottery, he could obtain for it all that he desires, a fair price; could thereby pay his debts, and have remaining a competency for his family; and the General Assembly deeming it proper to allow a lottery for so desirable an object. Therefore

Be it enacted, That the aforesaid *Thos. Jefferson* shall be, and he is hereby authorized, to dispose of any part of his real estate by Lottery for the payment of his debts; provided that he do not raise from any property so disposed of, a greater net sum than the fair value of such property, to be ascertained in manner herein provided, that is to say—Every part of the property to be disposed of, shall previously be valued on oath by three or more of the persons herein authorized to value it. They shall make the valuation after their own view, or from their own knowledge of the property, and shall grant a certificate thereof, under their hands and seals, verified by their oaths, and attested by the magistrate administering the oaths. In making such valuation, it shall be the duty of the valuers to ascertain, as nearly as may be, a fair equivalent for the property valued, supposing it paid in such instalments as are usual in sales of similar property in its neighborhood. The following persons shall be authorised to make valuations aforesaid, viz: *Peachy R. Gilmour* and *Wm. Radford* of Bedford, *Henry S. Laychome* of Campbell, and *Jno. M. Perry*, *James Lindsey* and *Nimrod Bramham* of Albemarle; and in case of the death or refusal of any of them to act, such others as may be appointed for that purpose by the county court of Albemarle, or the county court of Bedford or of Campbell.

The Lottery hereby authorised, shall be drawn under the control and direction of the following managers, or any two or more of them, viz: *John Brockenborough*, *Philip N. Nicholas* and *Richard Anderson*.

This act shall be in force from the passage thereof.

MR. JEFFERSON.

It has been proposed, at Norfolk, to raise, by voluntary subscription, a sum sufficient to provide for the wants of Mr. Jefferson; no individual subscription to exceed five dollars. For which purpose subscription papers, with the following caption, have been left at the several Banks and Bookstores of the Borough.

"We, whose names are hereto subscribed, have paid to the holder of this paper the sums annexed to our respective names, to be by him paid into the Branch Bank of the United States in this Borough, subject to the draft of
who directed to vest the amount raised, in United States Government Stock, for *Thomas Jefferson's* benefit, and to transmit to him, as soon as possible, a certificate of such stock."—*Virginia Herald*.

A Rhode Island paper, in reference to the proposed lottery for the relief of Mr. Jefferson, suggests it would be well to issue a scheme of 500,000 tickets, at one dollar each, and that they be distributed in each state, in proportion to the number of inhabitants, that all parts of the Union, and every class of people may equally share in contributing to the relief of the great author of the Declaration of our Independence.—13

From the Boston Palladium.

Messrs. Editors.—Observing in several of the late Journals a notice of Paper having been manufactured in Holland from hemp stalks will you allow me to mention that I have some specimens of brown wrapping and bleached and unbleached writing paper, which I saw manufactured in England a few months ago from *Pine Shavings* only. The texture of them is much finer than those made from substances generally used, and so impossible is it to discover any marks of the material, that I was credibly informed several paper makers on seeing specimens of the bleached paper, had questioned the fact of the manufacture, until some of the pulp was shewn them. This induced me to provide myself with a small portion of it, which, with the specimens of paper, I shall feel pleasure in shewing to any, one who feel sufficiently curious to call at my residence, No. 611 Washington st.

JAMES SHARP.

This discovery was patented in England in June last by *Wm. Sharp*, paper maker.

THE BENEFIT OF ADVERSITY.

It is good for man to suffer the adversity of this earthly life; for it brings him back to the sacred retirement of the heart, where only he finds he is an exile from his native home, and ought not to place his trust in any worldly enjoyment. It is good for him also to meet with contradiction and reproach; and to be evil thought of, and evil spoken of, even when his intentions are upright, and his actions blameless; for this keeps him humble, and is a powerful antidote to the poison of vain glory and then chiefly it is, that we have recourse to the witness within us, which is God.

When we're outwardly despised, and held in degree of esteem and favour among men. Our dependence upon God ought to be so entire and absolute, that we should never think it necessary, in any kind of distress, to have recourse to human consolations.

When a regenerate man is sinking under adversity, or disturbed and tempted by evil thoughts, he then feels the necessity of the power and presence of God in his soul, without which he certainly knows that he can neither bear evil, nor do good; then he grieves, and prays, and grounds to be delivered from the bondage of corruption; then weary of living in vanity, he wishes to die, that he may be dissolved, and be with Christ; and then he is fully convinced, that absolute security and perfect rest are not compatible with his present state of life.

By the late treaty with the Kansas Indians, negotiated by Gen. William Clark, last June, and ratified by the President and Senate on the 26th December these Indians have ceded all their lands, both within and without the limits of Missouri, except a reservation beyond that state, on the Kansas river, about thirty miles square, including their villages.—In consideration of this cession, the United States agree to pay 1,500 dollars a year, for twenty years; to furnish the Kansas Indians with 300 head of cattle, 300 hogs, 500 fowls, 3 yoke of oxen, and 2 carts, with such farming utensils as the Indian Superintendent may deem necessary; to provide and support a blacksmith for them, and to employ such persons to aid and instruct them in their agricultural pursuits as the President may deem expedient. Of the ceded lands, moreover, thirty six sections of the Big Blue River are to be laid out under the direction of the President, and sold for the purpose of establishing a fund for the support of schools among the Kansas.—There are reservations, also, of a mile square, or 64 acres each, for the benefit of certain half-breeds; which reservations, or farms, but on the Kansas reservation, and extend along down the river Kansas. The United States agree to pay their own citizens certain claims against the Kansas for spoliation to the amount of 3,000 dollars; to pay 3500 of a certain debt of the tribe; to pay on the spot \$2,000 in merchandise and horses, and \$2,000 more in merchandise, with as little delay as possible. Such are the payments and undertakings which are to be regarded as full compensation for the cession. It is further agreed that no private revenge shall be taken by the Indians, for the violation of their rights; but that they shall make their complaints to the Superintendent or other Agent, and receive justice in due course of law; and it is lastly agreed that the Kansas nation shall never dispose of their lands without the consent of the United States; and that the United States shall always have the free right of navigation in all the waters of the Kansas.

A treaty with the Great and Little Osages, was concluded, on the 2d June last, at St. Louis, Missouri, by General William Clark, Commissioner on the part of the United States. The general principles of the treaty are the same as those of the treaty with the Kansas. The Indians cede all their lands in Missouri and Arkansas, and elsewhere, and then reserve a defined territory west of the Missouri line, fifty miles square.

An Agent to be permitted to reside on the reservation, and the United States to have the right of free navigation in all the waters in the tract. The United States pay an annuity of 70,000 dollars for 20 years; furnish forthwith 600 head of cattle, 600 hogs, 1,000 fowls, 10 yoke of oxen, 6 carts, with farming utensils, persons to teach the Indians agriculture, and a blacksmith; and build a commodious dwelling-house for each of the four principal chiefs at his own village. Particular lots of a mile square each, are reserved for certain half-breeds; and 54 sections of one mile square each, are also to be laid off and sold under the direction of the President, for the establishment of a fund for the support of schools, for the benefit of the Osage children. The United States assume certain debts due by certain Chiefs and others of the tribes, to trading houses for merchandise; to citizens for spoils of property, and to the tribe of Delaware for certain claims; provision is made for the benefit of the Harmony Mission Establishment; and in addition to the preceding payments &c. the United States agree to deliver at the Osage villages as soon as convenient, \$4,000 in merchandise, and \$1,500 in horses and their equipments.

State of Kentucky,

Grant Circuit Sec. November Term 1825.
Frederick Whitmore & *Polly* his wife
and *Saml. Mars* & *Jane* his wife Com'rs. In Ch'ry.
against
John M. Clure and *Wm. Griffith*, Defts.

This day came the Complainants by their Counsel and the Deft. *Wm. Griffith* having failed to enter his appearance agreeably to law and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this State, therefore it is ordered by the Court that unless the said Deft. *Griffith* shall appear here on or before the first day of our next May Term and answer the Complainants Bill, the same shall be taken for confessed against him.—And it is further ordered, that a Copy of this order be inserted in some authorised News paper published in this State two months successively at the law directs; and the cause is continued to next Term.

A Copy Attest,
H. B. SMITH C. G. C. O.
{ *Payne* & *Frazier*,
Attorneys for Com'rs. }

February 3 1826—5-9w

A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Town of Lexington March 2d 1826.
Resolved that the assessors be directed to take upon sense of the taxable male inhabitants of the Town of Lexington on the expediency of petitioning the Legislature for an act of incorporation.
And the Clerk is directed to request the Editors of the newspapers in Lexington to publish the above resolution.

A true extract from the Records
Att H. I. BODLEY C B T T L

NOTICE.

JOHN W. HUNT and *RICHARD HIGGINS* esqrs. are appointed to contract for building a second wing to the Lunatic Asylum of the same size and workmanship of the first. Any person or persons desirous of undertaking the building, are requested to make specific proposals in writing immediately.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.
Lexington March 10—1826-2t

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

At a public Commencement held in the Chapel of the University, March 11th, 1826, the following gentlemen, alumni of the Institution, received the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

KENTUCKY.

Rochester Atkinson, on Arthritis Podagra.
Joseph W. Barclay, on the Modus Operandi of Caloric.

Richard F. Barret, on Narcotics and Sedatives.

Robert Best, on Antilithics.

John T. Cassell, on Dysentery.

Dickson G. Dedman, on Abortion and Premature Labour.

Rezen H. Dorsey, on Venous Absorption and Assimilation.

Washington Flood, on Mercury.

Fountain Gillaspay, on Bloodletting.

Francis Greenly, on the Aetiology or Typhus Fever.

William E. Harrell, on the Theory of Intermittent Fever.

Aylett Hawes, on the Connexion between Medicine and Surgery.

John W. Herndon, on the Dignity of the Medical Profession.

Elijah G. Holton, on the Reciprocal Influences of the Brain and Stomach.

Benjamin L. Haynes, on the Influence of Diet in Preventing, Curing and Producing Disease.

James H. Lane, on Intermittent Fever.

John W. Letton, on Dyspepsia.

Henry T. Lovins, on Bilious Fever.

Henry Morehead, on the Sympathetic Affections of Dyspepsia.

Azra Offutt, on the Trephine in Injuries of the Head.

Henry J. Peck, on the Progress of Medical Science.

Thomas B. Pinckard, on Diet and Clothing.

William B. Powell, on Trachitis.

George W. Roberts, on Cynanche Trachealis.

Mann W. Sauterwhite, on the Influence of Atmospheric Variations.

William W. Thomson, on the Importance of Practical Anatomy.

William Ward, on Inflammation.

John Woolfolk, on Periodicity in Disease.

TENNESSEE.

Robert H. Campbell, on Fever.

Samuel H. Dabney, on Gout.

Madison Fisk, on the Cure of Diseases by Purgative Medicines.

John L. Hadly, on Dysentery.

Giles T. Harris, on Dyspepsia.

Robert C. Holland, on the Aetiology of Fever.

Robert A. Iron, on the Relations between the Vascular and Nervous Systems.

John C. McNairy, on Hepatitis.

Hardy M. Parker, on Digestion.

Daniel O. Williams, on Humoral Pathology.

VIRGINIA.

William H. Chappell, on the Seat and Nature of Inflammation.

Clement H. Jordan, on the Epidemic Dysentery of 1825.

Thomas Hubbard, on Hydrocele.

German B. Gill, on Diseases of the Testes.

Alexander C. Johnson, on Bilious Remittent Fever.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

William V. Acker, on Dysentery.

Robert Devlin, on Hygiene.

Joseph J. Harley, on Cynanche Trachealis.

Thomas B. Rutherford, on Hemoptysis.

Archibald Young, on Dysentery.

ALABAMA.

Granville W. Foster, on the Modus Operandi of Emetics and their Effects in the Cure of Diseases.

Aquilla D. Hutton, on Cynanche Trachealis.

John T. Smith, on Hygiene.

Joseph R. Sparks, on Dyspepsia.

Joshua S. Wilson, on the Sources and Modus Operandi of Marsh Exhalations.

OHIO.

David A. Bines, on Intermittent Fever.

Thomas Carroll, on Intermittent and Remittent Fevers.

Joshua Martin, on Ascites.

MISSISSIPPI.

Eli W. Harding, on the Endemic Fevers of the State of Mississippi.

Isaac R. Caulfield, on the use of Mercury in Fever.

LOUISIANA.

Richard R. Cony, on the Bandage in Fractures and Gun-shot Wounds.

Luther A. Weston, on the Aetiology of Bilious Fevers in hot climates.

ILLINOIS.

Cornelius Campbell, on the Nature and Effects of certain Animal Poisons.

James Reid, on Gangrene.

NORTH CAROLINA.

William B. Maclean, on the Anatomy of the Groin.

GEORGIA.

Hugh Symonds, on the Philosophy and Treatment of Dislocation of the Hip Joint.

ARKANSAS.

Edward Swausin, on Yellow Fever.

From the National Intelligence.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 26th, 1826.

Messrs GILES & EATON: The subjoined editorial article made its appearance in the Winchester Gazette, (Virginia,) on the 24th instant, viz:

"KENTUCKY.—From an intelligent gentleman, who is a resident of, and has just left, that State, we learn that the notorious Governor Desha is a candidate for re-election as is also his worthy companion, McAfee, for the same office. The former is distributing circulars throughout the State, in which he endeavours to exculpate himself of the offences he has committed, and to avert the sword of retributive justice. Desha has served but 18 months, and the State is yet to be disgraced six months, before it can rid herself of this incubus, who has pressed her down to the nadir of moral and political degradation.

Active preparations are making by both parties for the approaching August elections for State Senators and representatives. The terms of service of nine of the relief, and four of the anti-relief Senators, expired with the last session of the Legislature; so that the friends of good order will have an opportunity of electing a decided majority in that body. God speed their efforts!

Another effort will be made next month to obtain

a jury to try Isaac B. Desha, and, if unsuccessful, (of which there is no manner of doubt) this monster will be again let loose upon society. It is confidently believed he will not live twenty-four hours after his discharge."

This erudite and chaste production, containing not less than six plain, palpable falsehoods.

1st. Governor Desha is elected for four years, which will expire in August 1828, and, according to the Constitution, is not again eligible to the same office, till the end of seven years from the time of his first election.

2. Lieutenant Governor McAfee, is (also) elected for the term of four years, and is not a candidate for re-election.

3d. Governor Desha has distributed no circulars throughout the State for the purpose stated in the Gazette.

4th. Only—Senators are to be re-elected next August, of whom five are in favor of a compromise of the present difficulties, and four are in favor of an unqualified restoration of the Old Court of Appeals.

5th. There is no relief and anti-relief party in Kentucky. Her relief laws, most of which (as will be hereafter shown) were borrowed from Virginia, are repealed, and her remedies for the collection of debts are much more expeditious than those of Virginia. In addition to which, the State of Kentucky, by subjecting lands and equitable rights to sale under a fieri facias, and by authorising a resort to persons who owe the debtor, and having the amount due decreed to the creditor, has not only gone further in furnishing facilities for the collection of debts, than the State of Virginia, but has outstripped any other State in the Union.

6th. Isaac B. Desha, in the act providing for a change of venue, expressly surrendered the right to be released upon a failure to convict him by any number of trials. Whether he will be murdered or not, if released by the laws of his country, is only known, perhaps to the truthful author of this libel upon his State.

It would require much labor to expose the numerous falsehoods which have been published and republished by such willing dupes as the editor of the Winchester Gazette, and by others, who hate the Republican principles for which the calumniated party in Kentucky are contending. But the day, I trust, is not distant, when Kentucky will be triumphantly vindicated by. A KENTUCKIAN.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

So mote it be.—We hail the clear and conclusive arguments of Mr. Rowan, of Kentucky, in relation to the Rights of the States, with pleasure. Kentucky and Virginia were firmly knit in principles together in the dark day of '99. Cannot they harmonise again in this day of fearful jeopardy?

THEY CAN.

THE GAZETTE

EDITED BY JOHN BRADFORD.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 17, 1826.

It will be seen by a communication from Mr. Pope in this days paper, that the petition to the Governor to convene the Legislature, published in our paper of the 3d inst. is a measure which did not originate with the new court party, and therefore not a trick of that party to deceive their opponents. We believed when we made the publication, and we still believe, that the object of the measure was honestly to obtain a practicable & honorable adjustment of the political differences, which unhappily divide and distract the community.

The champions of the old Court no sooner saw the petition; than they were convinced, that if the effects it was intended to produce were not immediately averted, by some deep stroke of policy, that the principles recommended would be soon advocated by every sensible, sober-minded disinterested man of both parties; it was therefore decided to be indispensable necessary that the project should be immediately assailed through the Reporter under the imposing name of A Fayette Farmer A Mechanic &c.

The Communication from Mr. Pope in this days paper will not only supersede the necessity of enquiring who are the patriotic gentlemen on whose shoulders the odium of the project of calling the Legislature, together was attempted by us to be placed, will produce a quite different effect on the minds of those who read it, than the production of the Farmer or Mechanic. The plain reason and common sense which it contains will sink deep into the minds of all who are disposed not to be led away by party feelings alone, and who wish well to their country.

The first number of Mr. Popes communication is received, and will appear in our next.

FOR THE GAZETTE

Mr. Bradford.—In the Reporter of the inst. the attention of the public is invited to Speech of Mr. Breckinridge, on the subject of compromise of our judicial troubles. This speech and a piece over the signature of "A Fayette Farmer" and another in the last Reporter signed "A Mechanic" in which my name is mentioned connected with other considerations, induced to address a few numbers to the people of Kentucky; and to request you to give them a place in your columns.

The deep interest I feel for the character and prosperity of a state, in which I was almost born, and to which I am bound by the strongest ties that can attach a man to his country; and which I have seen emerge from a wilderness amid a thousand difficulties and dangers, for me to employ ridicule or to gratify malignant feelings, by sarcastic remarks, at a moment interesting and alluring to our commonwealth, in using the language of sobriety and truth and wielding the weapons of reason and argument, I shall offend the personal or party feelings of any I shall regret it. I can declare with unfeigned sincerity before heaven and the world, that the great object of all my efforts during the arduous and heated struggle which has distracted our country, has been and still is, to prevent evil and to restore to this fairest portion of the American Continent, constitutional rule, harmony and order. My views have been elevated above the petty, personal and party considerations of some political aspirants, who seem more vindictively bent on crushing each other, than animated by a love for principle or the general welfare. The Indian yells and angry de-

nunciations sent forth against me among the people at the close of the last session of the Legislature, cannot change my purpose or principles in regard to the great question before us. They may possibly make me adhere more tenaciously to the ground on which those denunciations were based. If the proposition I made to quiet the country had been met in the house of Representatives, with candor and that respectful attention which the occasion demanded, I should certainly on my own account have felt little concern about it. As that measure however, has been and is likely to be a subject of discussion in the ensuing campaign, I owe it to myself and the people to speak and to speak fully. Of the Lexington Editors I have no complaint to make in relation to this measure; I therefore rely upon their liberality and fairness to give a place to the views, which I may deem it necessary and proper to present to the consideration of the public.

I owe it to my friends and the people to relieve all sides from any misconception of the source from which the petition in circulation originated. Its circulation here has been owing in a great degree to my agency, and that rather accidental. When I left home I had not her design nor hope about it. After I set out for this place a gentleman, among the most intelligent, decided, zealous and efficient Anti Relief and old court men in the state without any suggestion from me, urged this plan, and insisted that the controversy ought to be settled without delay. At his earnest solicitation, I furnished him a draft of a petition, which I understand he has declined using, from reasons foreign entirely to the merits of the measure.

That gentleman is not a member of the legislature nor a citizen of Fayette county. That circumstance induced me to suggest the plan here; and finding some old court, and some few new court men in favor of it, I wrote another draft of a petition, which with some few alterations and additions appeared in the Kentucky Gazette. Whatever I say or do on this subject, I am entirely willing the world should know. I have no secrets nor do I intend to have any in relation to the question, conscious that I have nothing in view but the good of the people.

I take this occasion to say to the citizens of Fayette county that I had no political object in my visit to this place. It is well known that I came to protect the rights and interests of my sister and her children against the claim of one of the judges of the New-Court. I have been detained longer than I expected by the indisposition of my family and am now employed in giving counsel and consolation to the family of a departed friend.

In whatever light the project of an immediate call of the Legislature may be viewed by some, and whatever amusement and gratification it may afford them to have another angry electioneering battle, I avow it to the people as my sincere opinion that the measure ought to prevail; that this contest can be ended without any violation of principle, substantially upon the plan proposed in the petition; and that the happiness and best interests of this country require it to be done.

To shew this and to meet the objections against it, will be my business in two or three numbers; to which, to avoid mistake and meet responsibility I will subscribe my name. JOHN POPE.

FROM THE LOUISVILLE ADVERTISER.

At our last dates, (Feb. 16.) flour was selling in New Orleans, at \$4 per bbl. Tobacco was dull, at 3 1-2 a 5 1-2 cents per pound, according to quality. Cotton was selling at 10 to 16 cents; coffee, 17 1-2 to 18 1-2; bacon hams, at 8 a 9 cents; pork, \$11 per bbl; beef \$8 a 10 per bbl and whiskey, at 26 a 27 cents per gallon, and dull.

The brig Laurel brings advices from Liverpool to the 9th of January. The cotton market, since the declaration of stocks of the 1st, was represented to be quite flat with a decline of a farthing to a half penny per lb. The financial panic, and the consequent commercial embarrassment, had nearly unseined, both in town and country, and trade was beginning to run in its former channels.

The Steamboat Nashville Sunk.—The Nashville, which left here on Tuesday, with a full freight of merchandise, and a number of passengers, for Florence, ran foul of a snag near the left bank of the river, about 8 miles above Bonnet Quare Church, and 50 from this city, which stove a hole through her bottom 15 or 20 feet long, and she soon after sunk. When the Rob-Roy passed, her stern was deep in, and her boilers under water. About 15 tons of goods, and her cabin furniture, were saved. The boat must be abandoned. We understand \$5000 are insured upon her in this city. No lives were lost.—*Low Advertiser.*

Selim Ogil, of Smyrna, has just finished one of the largest air balloons that has ever yet been made; it is 140 feet in diameter, and the parachute 22 feet in circumference; he intends shortly to make an ascension. Selim will be the first to make an ascension near the regions

LOUISVILLE PRICES CURRENT, IN SPECIE.

March 11, 1826.

Alum, lb	8 cts
Aspic, lb	28 a 30
Bacon, yd	18 a 20
Bale rope, lb	6 1-2 a 7
Bacon, hams	5 a 6
do sides	4 a 4 1-2
Beef, bbl	\$5
Butter, firkin, lb	8 a 10 cts
Brandy, Cog, gal	\$2 a 2 50
Beans, white, bbl	2 a 2 50
Cotton, lb	12 1-2 cts
Copperas	4 1-2 a 5
Coffee, Havana, best,	21 a 22
Coconuts, No 1	18 a 20
Candles, sperm,	40 a 45
do mould	40
do dipt	40
Corn, bushel	\$3 50 a 3 75
Cordage lb	1 20 a 1 50
Cheese	3 a 10
Copper, sheet	3 a 10
Corn meal, bushel	37 1-2
Feathers, lb	26
Flour, bbl	\$3 50 a 3 75
Gin, Holland, gal	1 20 a 1 50
Ginseng, lb	22 a 23 cts
Gunpowder, keg	\$5 a 6
Ham, cut	5 a 6
Hides, Spanish, lb	14 cts
Madder, lb	\$132
Indigo, Botant, lb	3
do Bengal	2
Lard	5 a 6 cts
Lead, pig	7
Leather, upper, side	\$2 a 2 50
do sole, lb	20 a 25 cts
Lugwood	2 1-2 a 3
Macaroni, bbl No 3	\$6 50
Molasses, gal	45 a 50 cts
Nails cut, Boston, ass'd	18 a 20
Oil, whale, bbl	8
do sperm, gal	\$16
do lincsed	\$2 1-2 a 70 cts
Pork, assorted, bbl	\$9 a 10
Pepper, lb	23 a 25 cts
Potatoes, bush	37 1-2
Rice, lb	5 a 6 1-4
Rum, Jam, gal	\$150
Raisins, muscatel, box	4 25
do bloom	3 75
Sugar, N O lb	3 a 3 1-2
do loaf	20 a 21
do lump	20
do Havana, white	16 a 18
do do brown	12 1-2
Shot, all sizes, bag	\$2 a 2 25
Salt, alum bush	1
do Keweenaw, bush	23 a 33 cts
Saltpetre	12 1-2
Steel, German, lb	14
do Egg Crowley	20 a 21
do blistered	20
do American	10 a 12
Tin, box 1-3	\$17 a 18
Tea, gunpowder, lb	1 50
do imperial	1 45
do young hyson	1 a 1 12 1-2
Tow linen, yd	12 1-2 cts
Tobacco, leaf, lb	3 a 4 1-2
do manufactured	8 a 20
Tallow	7 a 8
Wax, bees	30
do Madeira, gal	\$2 50 a 3 50
do Teneriffe	1 25 a 1 75
do Malaga	50 a 1
do Colmar	1 a 1 25
do Sicily	1 a 2 25
Whiskey	21 a 24 cts

SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF TICKETS WERE SOLD IN TENTH CLASS Grand Masonic Hall Lottery, IN FOUR DAYS.

UPON the principle proposed by Handbill some ten or fifteen days since. The manager feels grateful to those who embraced the proposition, and informs others that they can purchase upon the same principle UNTIL SATURDAY NEXT when the Second Drawing will positively take place at the GRAND MASONIC HALL and the presumption is, that the price of Tickets will rise immediately thereafter.

March 13, 1826.

per brig George, Samuel Thaxter junr master from Liverpool, just received and for sale by SAMUEL FIKKINGTON.

March 16 1826—11-31.

FOR SALE. A Town, and a good situation, Subscription &c. on the most reasonable terms. The Press & Types have been very little used. For information enquire at THIS OFFICE.

March 17th 1826—11-50.

COMMISSIONERS SALE. ON the 13th day of April 1826 will be sold to the highest bidder, at public sale the houses and lot lying on Main and Vanpelts streets in the Town of Lexington, the property of the late Samuel Vanpelt, consisting of a two story Brick House, a Kitchen and outhouses. Twelve Months credit will be given, the purchaser giving and approved security. This sale is made in pursuance of a decree of the Fayette circuit court February term 1826.

THOMAS NELSON Commissioner.

17th 1826—11-1ds

NOTICE. EREAS my wife Mary Ann Patterson died on the 18th day of October 1824 leave my bed without any just cause or provocation, I solemnly adjure all persons from trusting her on any account as I am determined to pay no debts of her acting.

HUGH J. PATTERSON ch 13th 1826—11-30.

ROSS KEYS. THE Subscriber has taken this well known stand on the corner of Main and Spring streets; where he intends keeping a house of Entertainment, for those who may favor him with their custom.

Having had long experience in this business he hopes his Taste, Ban, Stance and Waggon-rand will give general satisfaction.

E. H. HERNDON. March 12th 1826—11-1f

JOB PRINTING. Neatly executed at this Office.

Mattresses. Made at the shortest notice, and in superior style. ROBERT WILSON, JOHN HENRY. Lexington, Sept. 1st, 1825—35f

ATOMIC. ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, The 17th and 18th March, Will be sold BY DANIEL BRADFORD,

A N assortment of Merchandise, being the stock of a retail store, consisting of: Broad Cloths and Cassimeres & Faise Cloths, 3 & 4 point Blankets, Cotton Plaid, assorted; Calicoes and Gingham do; Furniture Calicoes do; Muslins and Gingham Robes, Silk Stripe Russia Drilling, do; Black Silk, Cotton and Worsted Stripes, Thread, Silk and Cotton Leno; Silk and Crape Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Linen Cambrics, plain and figured; Knit Jacket and Book Muslins, figured Silks, Bombazettes, Brown Holland, Vestings, American and India Nankins, Dimity, Sewing Silk, Italian and Canton Crapes, Bandana Hdkts, Cotton Shawls, Silk Gauze and Thule Botting Cloths, ass'd; Hatters' Trimmings Cotton, Silk & Worsted Hosiery and Gloves; Ribbons, Cloth, Shoe Sweeping and Scrubbing Brushes, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

10—1f

Journeymen Blacksmiths. I will give liberal wages to a few journeymen, well acquainted with the Blacksmith's business, and who can come well recommended.

JOHN EADS. Lexington March 24, 1825—12-1f

Lancasterian Seminary. THE fourth Session in this Institution will commence on the first Monday in March next.

Button fees will be in gold or silver. WILLIAM DICKINSON, Prinr. February 22 1826—8-1f

PROPOSALS For Publishing by Subscription, The speeches OF HENRY CLAY,

In the Congress of the United States, from 1810 to 1824, inclusive.

FEW individuals in our country have performed a more important part in its political relations, or attracted more universal attention than Henry Clay. For fifteen years he has filled the most conspicuous stations in the gift of his country, and the history of his public career is essentially associated with that of the nation. To him, more than to any other individual now living, may be attributed that system of policy which has secured our present prosperity, so greatly exalted our character, and so extensively diffused our reputation. To his Speeches in Congress we may look as the sources of the most influential and beneficial acts of our Federal Government for several years past, acts which have laid the foundations of the glory and prosperity of his country, and which have reared an imperishable monument to the magnanimity of his principles, the vigor of his intellect, the accuracy of his judgment, and the splendour of his genius. It is greatly to be deplored, that no memorials of these instructive and splendid effusions of natural genius and cultivated talents are to be found, except in the ephemeral newspapers of the day, which are soon forgotten, and which are not accessible to the great mass of society. Believing that these excellent speeches are worthy of preservation and that the public participate in our opinion we have resolved to undertake their publication, in a form more convenient for general use, and better calculated to diffuse their benefits, than that in which they are now to be found.

The work which we propose to publish will comprise the following speeches delivered by Mr. Clay, all of which refer to subjects of general interest, and which can never be read without instruction and delight by the petitioners of our country, even after many succeeding generations shall have passed away

